RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 30th August, 1990/ 8th Bhadra, 1912 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock, **Mr. Chairman** in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

खाड़ी के देशों को किये जाने वाले निर्यातों पर वर्तमान संकट का प्रभाव

*301. **डा० अबरार अहमद खान** : क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ईराक कुवैत तथा अरब देशों को भारत से प्रति वर्ष कुल कितने मूल्य का निर्यात किया जाता है और किन-किन वस्तुओं का इन देशों को निर्यात किया जाता है ; और

(ख) खाड़ी के देशों को किए जाने वाले निर्यातों पर वर्तमान संकट का क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है और सरकार कम निर्यात से होने वाले घाटे को किस प्रकार पूरा करने का विचार रखती है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अरंगिल श्रीधरन) : (क) वर्ष 1989-90 के दौरान ईराक तथा कुवैत को भारत से क्रमश: 125.74 करोड़ रुपए तथा 197.88 करोड़ रुपए मूल्य का निर्यात किया गया । जी०डी०सी०आई० एण्ड एस० से प्राप्त अनन्तिम आंकड़ों के अनुसार वर्ष 1989-90 के दौरान खाड़ी क्षेत्र सहित पश्चिम एशियायी देशों को 1744.93 करोड़ रुपए मूल्य का निर्यात किया गया । निर्यात की प्रमुख वस्तुओं में शामिल हैं--इंजीनियरी माल, रसायन औषधियां तथा भेषजीय पदार्थ, वस्त्र, प्रसंस्कृत खाद्य, चाय मसाले, आदि ।

(ख) संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद् के उस संकल्प को देखते हुए जिसमें आर्थिक दण्ड-विधान की व्यवस्था है इस समय इराक तथा कुवैत को कोई निर्यात नहीं किया जा रहा है । वर्ष 1989-90 के दौरान इन दोनों देशों को जो निर्यात हुआ है वे भारत के विश्वव्यापी निर्यात का 1.17% बैठता है । दूसरे बाजारों में, निर्यात बढ़ाने के प्रयोजन से पहले ही प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि वर्ष 1990-91 के लिए निर्यात लक्ष्य प्राप्त किया जाए ।

डा० अबरार अहमद खान : सर मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि खाड़ी क्षेत्र अरब देशों के ईरान ईराक से कौन-कौन सी प्रमुख वस्तुओं का हम आयात करते हैं और कितने मूल्य वस्तुओं का आयात करते हैं तथा यह संकट गहरा जाने के बाद क्या अब ही उन वस्तुओं का आयात जारी है ? यदि जारी है तो उन वस्तुओं के मूल्य में कितनी वृद्धि हो गई है और उससे कितना आर्थिक घाटा हमें होने वाला है या कितना आर्थिक संकट हमारे लिए है ? इसी का "बी" पार्ट है मेरा और माननीय सभापति महोदय उसके उत्तर में यह कहा गया है कि वर्ष 1989-90 में खाड़ी क्षेत्र सहित पश्चिमी एशियायी देशों को 1744.93 करोड़ का निर्यात किया गया तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि 90-91 में इस संकट के आने केपूर्व तक हम कितना निर्यात कर चुके थे तथा किन-किन देशों को ये निर्यात अभी जारी है ? इस संकट से इस वर्ष के 1990-91 के कितने कड़ हो जायेंगे तथा इस आयात और निर्यात की कमी के कारण हमारे बजट पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा कितना घाटा होगा ?

SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN: Sir, the main items exported to those countries are engineering goods, chemicals, drugs, pharmaceuticals, textiles, processed foods, spices and tea. The items imported are crude oil...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This you have already read. You are reading it again.

SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN: This is what he has asked.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now he is asking about imports from there.

SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN: Crude oil, petro-chemicals, fertilisers and sulphur.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much will the prices go up and what will be the financial implication?

SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN: The total value of exports during 1989-90 to Iraq and Kuwait was of the order of Rs. 320.06 crores. We have exported goods worth Rs. 49.28 crores in April-May. It will be very difficult to export further to these countries. We are evaluating as to what will be the impact of this. It is being considered in the Ministry. When it is finalised, the figures would be provided.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is asking about the effect. How will it affect imports from those countries?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): The position at the moment is that we are importing petroleum products, as my colleague has mentioned, and we are getting a total quantity between 8 to 9 million tonnes. At this moment, the oil prices are fluctuating. Prices had gone up by 8 dollars. Then they came down by 4 dollars, again went up by 6 dollars and again they have gone down by 5.2 dollars. At the moment, I do not want to indicate any individual quantity that we have contracted and the prices at which we have contracted because whatever figures we give here can motivate the overall price structure in the market. The price is very very fluctuating. We wanted about 1.5 tonnes between the months of August and September. All I can say is that we have arranged for it. It is a very flexible situation. It is a very difficult situation. We are monitoring it on a day-to-day basis. At this stage, it would not be possible for me to give any other information other than this.

डा० अबरार अहमद खान : माननीय सभापति जी दूसरी बात मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं यह बात सही है कि इस आर्थिक संकट के कारण भारत को बहुत बड़ा आघात और से आर्थिक घाटा हुआ है ।

श्री सभापति : आप प्रश्न कर लो वह तो सब मानते हैं ।

डा० अबरार अहमद खान : भारत सरकार को जो इतना बड़ा आर्थिक घाटा हुआ है वह सिक्योरिटी कौंसिल के जो आर्थिक प्रतिबंध लगाये गए हैं उसी के कारण हुआ है । तो बिना भारत के कंसल्ट किए इस प्रकार का प्रतिबंध लगाया, जिससे भारत इतना एफ़ेक्ट हुआ अमरीका और जापान दूसरे देशों को कंपनसेट कर रहे हैं । तो क्या भारत को भी कोई देश, अमरीका या जापान इस संबंध में कंपनसेट करेगा ? यदि नहीं तो क्या हमने इसके लिए कहीं कोई प्रोटेस्ट किया है

SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: Sir, the first thing is that if we look at the exports to Iraq and Kuwait, the figure is Rs. 125 crores for Iraq and Rs. 197 crores for Kuwait. If we take the period April-June, we have not suffered anything. In fact, our exports have gone ahead reasonably well. We have registered a growth of nearly 94 per cent over the last two years on exports. There is a temporary problem because of the Gulf situation. The The whole world is affected there. The United Nations sanctions are there. We are conforming to those. The External Affairs Minister has already made a statement in this regard. We are watching the situation. As and when the situation changes...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He says that the United States and Japan are compensating some countries for the rise in prices of imports from those countries. Is that so? If that is so, are we...

SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: We are not aware of it. We would like to be educated on this subject.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is what he wanted.

श्रीमती सरला माहेश्वरी : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगी, जैसा उन्होंने अभी बताया कि वे निगरानी रख रहे हैं, यह जो खाड़ी के देशों का संकट है, यह तो हमारे सामने है और यह भी सर्व-विदित है कि भारत के निर्यात का बहुत हिस्सा इन देशों में होता है, तो इस संकट को देखते हुए भारत जो चीजें इन देशों से निर्यात करता था, उन चीजों का किन दूसरे देशों में निर्यात हो सकता है, इसकी वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था पर कोई ठोस रूप से माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कार्यवाही की है या कोई ठोस कदम उठाने के लिए वे तैयार हैं या इसके बारे उन्होंने कोई कार्यक्रम लिया है ?

SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: Sir, as I mentioned, we should not react with undue alarm on the situation. All the Gulf countries today, if we take the total package, our exports are quite sizeable. And except for Iraq and Kuwait, exports have not been affected in any other country. Now, we have activated all our Export cells, all our other bodies, and if there is a marginal shortfall in Iraq and Kuwait, we do not think the problem will lost for very long. Hopefully, there will be a solution. So, we do not see any great panic as far as our exports are concerned.

SHRI G. G. SWELL: Sir, If I heard the Minister rightly, he has not mentioned fresh fruits, fresh vegetables and, perhaps, livestock which are said to be exported to the Gulf countries. Now, I would like to know whether these things are being exported or not. What is the quantum in terms of tonnage and in terms or rupees or dollars that we get for export of these items? And despite the temporary setback in Iraq and Kuwait, as the Minister says, we would be exporting these things to the other countries in the Gulf. And, moreover, the concentration of troops from different countries in the Gulf should pick up the demand for these fresh fruits and vegetables there. Are we exporting to these countries, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and UAE? Are we exploring that market in fresh fruits and vegetables? To what extent the stalemate in Iraq and Kuwait has affected the exports of these items to the Gulf countries?

SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: Sir, we are exporting fresh fruits and vegetables. But, as I have said earlier, the exports in other areas have not been affected at all. There is not very much of exports into Iraq of fresh fruits and vegetables. But, there is a small quantity in Kuwait. But we do not think the market would be fundamentally affected because the other bulk markets are already buying from us a sizeable amount. And, I think, what we have to take into account is that our total exports into Iraq and Kuwait is about 1 per cent of our total export effort, whereas our total export in the Gulf area is 6 per cent. In terms of fresh fruits and vegetables. Kuwait was importing about Rs. 9 crores, and meat was about Rs. 3 crores. Altogether about Rs. 12 crores of exports were going into Kuwait. To Iraq, there is no export of fresh fruits and vegetables. This is a temporary setback. And till the situation improves, there is very little that we can do on this.

श्री रजनी रंजन साहू : सभापति महोदय मैं मंत्री महोदय से आयात के दूसरे पक्ष के बारे में जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि आयात के नाम पर जंक एक्सपोर्ट हो रहा है और बहुत सारे कंसाइनमेंट . . .

श्री सभापति : इराक की बात है । आजकल जंक एक्सपोर्ट हो रहा है ईराक से ?

श्री रजनी रंजन साहू : बहुत सारे कन्साइनमेंट विदेशों के पोर्ट पर पड़े हुए हैं—दुबई में, इराक में, ईरान में, जिनको नहीं छुड़ाया गया है और लोगों ने उन पर कैश सबसिडी ड्रा कर ली है । इसके

बारे में मंत्री जी को कुछ मालूम है और वे इसके बारे में कुछ प्रकाश डालेंगे ?

श्री सभापति : जंक के लिए कोई आपने सबसिडी दी है ? उसके लिए क्या करेंगे आप ?

SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: Sir, if the hon. Member can let us know which junk consignments are there, we will be happy to take action. If any such reports come, we will take action on it.

श्री रजनी रंजन साहू : अखबारों में आया है, अध्यक्ष महोदय और यह सी०बी० आई० ने रेड करके पकड़ा है और दुबई तथा कुवैत में वहां सारा माल पड़ा हुआ है। मंत्री महोदय कृपया इसकी जानकारी ले लें ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: SHRI Subramanian Swamy.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, if you give me latitude, I can ask about Bofors. But...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no Bofors here.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY:... he should make a statement anyway. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly ask only about Iraq and Kuwait export and import, and nothing more.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, I know you are strict and, therefore, you would not give me latitude. That is why I said, if you give me latitude, I will ask about Bofors. But you are not giving me latitude. So...

SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: You ask. We don't mind.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not sitting here, Mr. Nehru. If you were sitting here, you could do it. I would not...

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, he can make a statement *suo motu*. He doesn't need my prompting, if he has something to say.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, you have settled it amongst yourselves?

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Not on commission, Sir, I do not settle any commission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I only said, there can always be, just like out-of-court settlement, out-of-House settlement.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Is that going on record, Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Is that on record?

MR. CHAIRMAN: 'Out of House settlement'. There is nothing wrong in it.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: What about out-of-country settlement?

Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, in view of the crisis in the Gulf and the foreign exchange problem, whether the Ministry has any proposal to shift certain items from the O.G.L., to the restrictive list?

SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: Sir, we have already shifted some items, about two-three weeks ago, from the O.G.L., to the restrictive list and we have saved about a thousand crores. But that is not primarily because of the crisis in the Gulf. It has been done as a regular review and a regular management of the difficult balance of payments situation. Of course, we will analyse the situation. If there are some petroleum derivatives and we find that they should be shifted, we will certainly put them in the restrictive list. This is a continuous process.